

In Brief: Philanthropy

Two Alumni-Giving Programs Win Top U.S. Steel Awards

Hamilton College and the Illinois Institute of Technology have won the top prizes in an annual alumni-giving competition sponsored by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education and the United States Steel Foundation.

Hamilton College won the grand award for sustained performance, and the Illinois Institute of Technology received the grand award for improvement. The \$4,000 prizes were to be presented at the CASE annual meeting in Washington this week.

Forty-two other institutions—including public and private colleges and universities, professional and specialized schools, two-year colleges, and independent schools—also received awards for distinguished achievements last year by their alumni-giving programs. There were separate categories for sustained excellence, sustained performance, and improvement.

Some 376 institutions were selected as finalists, based on data submitted in the 1983-84 survey of voluntary support for education, conducted by the Council for Financial Aid to Education and sponsored by CASE and the National Association of Independent Schools (see story on Page 1 and Fact-File at right). The finalists were required to provide additional information on the progress of their alumni fund-raising efforts.

Gerontology Professorship Named for Rep. Pepper

A \$1-million endowed professorship to support a scholar dedicated to examining the problems of the elderly has been established at Florida State University in honor of Representative Claude D. Pepper, Democrat of Florida, and his late wife.

The Mildred and Claude Pepper Chair in Social Gerontology was created with \$600,000 in private donations supplemented by \$400,000 from a state trust fund. The private gifts included \$5 from a senior citizen who read about the professorship in the newsletter of the American Association of Retired Persons. The two largest contributions were \$100,000 from the Public Welfare Foundation and \$50,000 from the Andreas Foundation.

The 84-year-old Congressman has championed the cause of the elderly for most of his political career, which has covered 56 years and the administrations of seven Presidents.

The university's president, Bernard Sliker, said a Florida institution was an appropriate place for a professorship in gerontology, since people over 65 will make up 25 per cent of the state's population by 1990. The comparable national figure is expected to be 11 per cent.

Notes on Capital Campaigns

► Rosemont College has begun a three-year campaign to raise \$8.3-million, some \$6-million of which will be used as endowment for academic programs and facilities. The college already has raised about \$3.3-million toward its goal.

► Yale University has begun a five-year campaign to raise \$125-million for its School of Medicine. Thus far, \$32-million has been received. The funds will be used to increase endowment, meet research and program needs, and build or renovate facilities. —PAUL DESRUSSAUX

FACT-FILE

Voluntary Support of Higher Education, 1983-84

Public Institutions

PURPOSES OF SUPPORT	94 doctoral institutions	134 comprehensive institutions	39 general baccalaureate institutions	18 specialized institutions	278 4-year institutions	94 2-year institutions	Total for 368 institutions
Current operations							
Unrestricted	\$92,312,000	\$19,492,000	\$4,844,000	\$7,218,000	\$123,867,000	\$3,316,000	\$127,183,000
Restricted	\$735,646,000	\$66,521,000	\$10,565,000	\$69,763,000	\$882,495,000	\$5,085,000	\$887,580,000
Capital	\$173,973,000	\$12,063,000	\$2,476,000	\$26,160,000	\$214,672,000	\$3,070,000	\$217,742,000
Endowment							
Unrestricted	\$31,320,000	\$1,462,000	\$2,392,000	\$125,000	\$35,299,000	\$1,360,000	\$36,659,000
Restricted	\$203,341,000	\$18,355,000	\$5,028,000	\$11,394,000	\$238,619,000	\$1,759,000	\$240,378,000
Loan funds	\$7,150,000	\$201,000	\$8,000	\$1,746,000	\$9,105,000	\$36,000	\$9,141,000
SOURCES OF SUPPORT							
Alumni	\$218,025,000	\$20,107,000	\$5,896,000	\$8,962,000	\$252,990,000	\$1,115,000	\$254,105,000
Parents	\$2,551,000	\$571,000	\$169,000	\$54,000	\$3,345,000	\$27,000	\$3,372,000
Other individuals	\$236,022,000	\$35,183,000	\$7,107,000	\$22,289,000	\$300,602,000	\$5,499,000	\$306,101,000
Foundations	\$204,508,000	\$17,200,000	\$3,267,000	\$41,640,000	\$266,615,000	\$1,630,000	\$268,245,000
Corporations and businesses	\$424,535,000	\$34,623,000	\$6,024,000	\$30,335,000	\$495,517,000	\$5,226,000	\$500,743,000
Religious organizations	\$542,000	\$75,000	\$20,000	\$31,000	\$667,000	\$18,000	\$685,000
Other organizations	\$157,560,000	\$10,336,000	\$2,828,000	\$13,595,000	\$184,320,000	\$1,122,000	\$185,442,000
FORMS OF GIVING							
Realized bequests	\$89,507,000	\$4,950,000	\$1,000,000	\$6,347,000	\$101,803,000	\$1,301,000	\$103,104,000
Trusts, pooled income funds, and annuities	\$12,763,000	\$2,455,000	\$217,000	\$27,000	\$15,463,000	\$721,000	\$16,184,000
SUPPORT THROUGH THE ANNUAL FUND							
Total alumni of record	9,618,772	3,232,117	263,793	196,815	13,331,497	297,021	13,628,518
Alumni solicited for annual fund	7,267,350	2,213,663	232,687	151,272	9,864,972	104,884	9,969,856
Alumni donors to annual fund	1,065,590	263,340	44,868	37,249	1,411,053	6,087	1,417,140
Alumni gifts to annual fund	\$90,916,000	\$11,328,000	\$2,788,000	\$3,394,000	\$108,427,000	\$956,000	\$109,383,000
Total gifts to annual fund	\$222,841,000	\$32,060,000	\$6,044,000	\$9,695,000	\$270,640,000	\$3,293,000	\$273,933,000
GIFTS OF PROPERTY							
Company products	\$43,144,000	\$5,383,000	\$1,103,000	\$4,699,000	\$59,329,000	\$2,905,000	\$62,234,000
Other, corporations	\$15,503,000	\$7,906,000	\$1,200,000	\$631,000	\$25,240,000	\$1,707,000	\$26,947,000
Other, non-corporations	\$44,371,000	\$9,074,000	\$2,864,000	\$661,000	\$56,969,000	\$1,561,000	\$58,531,000
CORPORATIONS' MATCHING GIFTS							
Total number of gifts matched	73,786	9,022	1,227	6,710	90,745	165	90,910
Support from matching-gift programs	\$15,599,000	\$1,967,000	\$334,000	\$1,182,000	\$19,083,000	\$37,000	\$19,121,000
Total support	\$1,243,743,000	\$118,095,000	\$25,312,000	\$118,906,000	\$1,504,056,000	\$14,637,000	\$1,518,693,000

Private Institutions

PURPOSES OF SUPPORT	56 doctoral institutions	135 comprehensive institutions	411 general baccalaureate institutions	105 specialized institutions	707 4-year institutions	42 2-year institutions	Total for 748 institutions
Current operations							
Unrestricted	\$225,171,000	\$142,329,000	\$304,070,000	\$63,047,000	\$734,617,000	\$9,484,000	\$744,101,000
Restricted	\$679,600,000	\$89,576,000	\$124,325,000	\$51,633,000	\$945,135,000	\$2,581,000	\$947,716,000
Capital	\$217,972,000	\$106,655,000	\$165,568,000	\$41,029,000	\$531,225,000	\$5,552,000	\$536,777,000
Endowment							
Unrestricted	\$64,967,000	\$36,235,000	\$97,881,000	\$14,217,000	\$213,300,000	\$983,000	\$214,283,000
Restricted	\$392,404,000	\$110,525,000	\$165,616,000	\$24,429,000	\$682,974,000	\$2,009,000	\$684,993,000
Loan funds	\$15,180,000	\$1,697,000	\$4,189,000	\$517,000	\$21,582,000	\$1,000	\$21,583,000
SOURCES OF SUPPORT							
Alumni	\$428,988,000	\$118,401,000	\$255,712,000	\$29,284,000	\$832,365,000	\$3,065,000	\$835,470,000
Parents	\$12,412,000	\$11,462,000	\$26,164,000	\$1,019,000	\$51,056,000	\$380,000	\$51,437,000
Other individuals	\$324,513,000	\$133,845,000	\$222,796,000	\$46,560,000	\$727,713,000	\$5,821,000	\$733,535,000
Foundations	\$360,950,000	\$94,237,000	\$136,991,000	\$45,467,000	\$637,645,000	\$3,777,000	\$641,422,000
Corporations and businesses	\$351,617,000	\$71,647,000	\$93,287,000	\$40,512,000	\$557,083,000	\$2,614,000	\$559,697,000
Religious organizations	\$11,858,000	\$36,258,000	\$81,145,000	\$23,350,000	\$152,611,000	\$4,460,000	\$157,072,000
Others	\$104,956,000	\$21,169,000	\$45,555,000	\$6,662,000	\$180,342,000	\$472,000	\$180,813,000
FORMS OF GIVING							
Realized bequests	\$202,157,000	\$75,348,000	\$118,130,000	\$12,924,000	\$408,556,000	\$1,298,000	\$409,856,000
Trusts, pooled income funds, and annuities	\$25,300,000	\$16,221,000	\$21,515,000	\$3,745,000	\$66,782,000	\$203,000	\$66,985,000
SUPPORT THROUGH THE ANNUAL FUND							
Total alumni of record	3,977,075	595,896	3,727,173	737,352	11,037,296	247,057	11,284,353
Alumni solicited for annual fund	3,205,817	184,288	3,187,998	649,859	9,227,942	212,415	9,440,357
Alumni donors to annual fund	912,729	482,707	853,321	139,671	2,388,428	24,848	2,413,277
Alumni gifts to annual fund	\$162,322,000	\$32,068,000	\$96,963,000	\$14,193,000	\$325,537,000	\$1,625,000	\$327,162,000
Total gifts to annual fund	\$272,777,000	\$126,509,000	\$262,108,000	\$43,516,000	\$704,910,000	\$7,419,000	\$712,329,000
GIFTS OF PROPERTY							
Company products	\$41,292,000	\$3,036,000	\$4,436,000	\$5,745,000	\$54,489,000	\$136,000	\$54,634,000
Other, corporations	\$2,229,000	\$4,433,000	\$6,676,000	\$2,801,000	\$15,938,000	\$74,000	\$16,012,000
Other, non-corporations	\$26,049,000	\$13,757,000	\$14,569,000	\$1,377,000	\$55,753,000	\$5,381,000	\$61,144,000
CORPORATIONS' MATCHING GIFTS							
Total number of gifts matched	90,008	41,997	73,841	17,366	223,201	1,911	225,112
Support from matching-gift programs	\$24,107,000	\$10,310,000	\$21,486,000	\$3,412,000	\$59,327,000	\$308,000	\$59,635,000
Total support	\$1,986,294,000	\$467,918,000	\$861,840,000	\$194,474,000	\$2,138,526,000	\$26,616,000	\$2,165,142,000

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR FINANCIAL AID TO EDUCATION

Gifts to Colleges Top \$5.6-Billion, Setting Record

Continued from Page 1

total institutions reporting received \$1.99-billion, an average of \$28.4-million each, representing 34 per cent of the total reported by all respondents in the survey. The 94 public doctoral institutions reporting received \$1.24-billion, an average of \$13.2-million each, representing 26.6 per cent of the total.

The 411 private general baccalaureate institutions reporting said that they had received \$461.6-million in gifts, an average of nearly \$2.1-million each, and the 135 private comprehensive colleges and universities reporting received \$487-million in gifts, an average of \$3.6-million each.

The 39 public general baccalaureate institutions received \$25.3-million, and the 124 public comprehensive institutions received \$118.1-million.

The 105 private specialized institutions that took part in the survey received \$194.9-million in contributions, while the 18 public specialized institutions received \$116.9-million.

The 42 private two-year institutions reported \$20.6-million in gifts, while the 94 public two-year colleges in the survey received \$14.6-million.

For the first time the C.F.A.E. asked participants in its survey to report corporations' gifts of company products. Corporations gave \$54.6-million worth of their products to the 749 private institutions in the survey, and \$62.2-million worth to the 369 public institutions.

Corporations gave \$59.6-million to "match" a total of 223,112 gifts from individuals to private institutions, and \$19.1-million to match 90,910 gifts to public institutions.

Harvard University led all institutions in the amount of voluntary support received in 1983-84. All but one of the top 10 recipients were private institutions.

The Top 20

The C.F.A.E. reported the following 20 institutions had the highest totals in voluntary support last year:

1. Harvard U.	\$125,201,404
2. Stanford U.	111,802,141
3. Yale U.	75,338,008
4. Columbia U.	75,234,746
5. Cornell U.	72,818,654
6. U. of Cal., Los Angeles	64,076,015
7. M.I.T.	62,994,828
8. Princeton U.	58,163,839
9. U. of Southern California	55,000,784
10. U. of Chicago	54,877,359
11. U. of Illinois	53,203,364
12. U. of Wisconsin, Madison	52,469,347
13. U. of Pennsylvania	52,424,854
14. U. of Michigan	52,072,056
15. Texas A&M U.	48,147,938
16. U. of Minnesota	47,351,881
17. New York U.	45,268,985
18. Johns Hopkins U.	42,322,418
19. U. of Washington	41,255,381
20. Washington U.	40,751,355

Multiple-unit systems not included above:
U. of California \$172,639,446
U. of Texas 106,578,288

The Council for Financial Aid to Education is a non-profit organization that seeks to stimulate voluntary financial support of higher education.

Its annual survey of giving to education is cosponsored by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education and the National Association of Independent Schools.

The C.F.A.E.'s report on the survey, *Voluntary Support of Education 1983-84*, will be published in August. Copies may be obtained for \$20 each from the Council for Financial Aid to Education, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York 10019.

Support Compared with Prices, Spending, Enrollment

Academic years	Estimated voluntary support				Institutional expenditures				Consumer Price Index*	Higher Education Price Index*
	Total	Per student		Share of total exp.	Total	Per student		Total enrollment		
1948-49	\$ 240,000,000	\$ 98	\$128	9.0%	\$ 2,500,000,000	\$ 940	\$1,310	2,659,000	71.7	n.a.
1965-66	1,440,000,000	261	251	9.4%	16,200,000,000	2,547	2,856	5,967,000	95.9	95.0
1970-71	1,880,000,000	217	183	6.9%	26,900,000,000	3,135	2,839	8,581,000	118.8	128.6
1975-76	2,410,000,000	215	198	5.7%	42,600,000,000	3,809	2,296	11,185,000	165.9	177.2
1980-81	4,230,000,000	358	195	6.0%	70,500,000,000	5,828	2,245	12,097,000	259.6	283.9
1983-84	5,680,000,000	448	147	6.2%	90,000,000,000	7,220	2,388	12,405,000	304.8	325.4
Average annual change										
1948-60 to 1965-66	+11.9%	+ 6.4%	+ 4.4%		+11.9%	+6.4%	+ 4.5%	+ 5.2%	+ 1.8%	n.a.
1965-66 to 1970-71	+ 5.3%	- 2.1%	- 6.1%		+12.1%	+4.2%	- 0.1%	+ 7.5%	+ 4.4%	+ 6.2%
1970-71 to 1975-76	+ 5.3%	- 0.2%	- 8.0%		+ 9.0%	+4.0%	- 2.7%	+ 5.4%	+ 6.9%	+ 6.6%
1975-76 to 1980-81	+11.9%	+10.2%	+ 8.8%		+10.6%	+8.9%	- 0.4%	+ 1.8%	+ 9.4%	+ 8.3%
1980-81 to 1983-84	+ 8.6%	+ 8.7%	+ 2.9%		+ 8.4%	+7.4%	+ 1.6%	+ 1.0%	+ 5.4%	+ 7.2%

* Adjusted to 1967 dollars, according to Consumer Price Index.
* 1967 = 100
n.a.—not available

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR FINANCIAL AID TO EDUCATION

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CS15

'In' Box

Speakers on the program at this week's annual meeting of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education in Washington were mailed a list of tips "for making your talk go over even better with the women and minorities in your case audience."

"As a case speaker, you want to do your best—and make the best possible impression on your audience," the memo advised.

Among the tips, developed by the council's Committee on Career Advancement of Minorities and Women, were the following:

► "Some speakers unconsciously use 'he' when referring to the typical president, vice-president, or director and 'she' when speaking of secretaries and other support staff. This implies that important positions are automatically held by men. One way to avoid this is to speak in the plural ('Presidents should organize their time') or use he and she/his and hers ('Your president should organize his or her time')."

► "The time has passed when jobs were rigidly segregated by sex. Don't say, 'You can ask the girls in the record section to do it' or 'Turn that over to the boys in the mail room.' Instead, use job titles or organizational position: 'That is the responsibility of the records clerks' or 'The mail handlers will take care of that.'"

► "Please refrain from calling adult women 'girls,' 'gals,' or 'ladies.' Any female over age 18 should be referred to as a woman."

► "Use only necessary descriptive terms when referring to a woman. It's not necessary to describe a woman as petite, vivacious, or cute. After all, you don't usually describe a man with such qualifying terms."

► "It's not necessary to provide information about the marital status of women to whom you refer. . . . For example, you would say, 'One expert on deferred giving is John Jones.' Therefore, do the same for a woman: 'One expert on deferred giving is Josephine Jones.'"

► "It is inappropriate to use first names for women and not for men. It conveys a great deal about your view of women's status in the organization if you say, 'I had Suzie type this speech, then I checked it with Mr. Harper.'"

► "Employing such adjectives as 'intelligent,' 'bright,' or 'articulate' when casually referring to members of a minority group can sound condescending when you don't use these terms in similar situations when referring to majority persons."

► "Don't assume that, just because you're addressing a group with several members of a specific ethnic or racial group, the group will be interested in hearing your opinions about them. (If you're discussing the annual fund before an audience composed mostly of blacks, your views on Jesse Jackson or the Civil Rights Commission, even if your views are supportive, are irrelevant to the assigned topic.)"

Personal & Professional

Court Orders University to Give Faculty Union and Anti-Bias Officer Power to Veto Job Offers

Judge's injunction follows finding that U. of Rhode Island discriminated against women

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

A federal district court here has told the University of Rhode Island that it must have the approval of its affirmative-action officer and the campus chapter of its academic union before offering jobs on the faculty to any candidates.

The court issued the injunction following its finding in April that the university was guilty of discriminating against female faculty members by offering them lower starting salaries than men and assigning them to lower ranks.

Under procedures spelled out in the injunction, the university's affirmative-action officer must approve the proposed starting salary for jobs offered on the faculty, as well as the initial rank if the jobs are at the level of instructor or assistant professor. The officer must also certify that the university will not violate federal affirmative-action and equal-employment legislation by hiring a candidate.

Requires Annual Report on Hiring

For its part, the union—the campus chapter of the American Association of University Professors—must notify the administration if it has any objections to the terms of a job offer. The court order included guidelines to use if the union does object.

The court order also requires the university administration to file an annual report

on faculty members hired each year and to establish, with the union, a joint review committee to hear grievances filed by female professors.

President Edward D. Eddy and other university administrators declined last week to comment on the injunction, saying they had not had time to read it thoroughly.

Edward Marth, executive director of the campus A.A.U.P. chapter, called the con-

tinuing litigation "a black eye for higher education in Rhode Island."

"We have for seven years been trying to bring some closure to this matter," he said. "We could have settled for \$200,000 several years ago. The university has spent at least \$600,000 in legal fees so far."

"The university's response, taken as a whole, amounted to a sort of affirmative inaction."

U.S. District Court Judge Bruce M. Selya ruled in April that the University of Rhode Island had discriminated against female faculty members since 1972 by paying them lower starting salaries than those

paid their male colleagues with the same qualifications, and by assigning them to lower initial ranks.

Although Judge Selya did not find the university guilty of sex discrimination in hiring, promotion, and tenure—as some of the female professors had alleged in individual and class-action suits—he concluded that "the conduct of its affairs has been measurably less than one would hope."

Judge Selya said the court had issued the injunction to make sure that women and men would receive equal treatment from now on because "the atmosphere of discrimination has not wholly abated" at the university.

"There is no credible evidence that the [university administrators] have ceased paying women less than men at hire, or that they have begun assigning women to rank in an unbiased fashion," he said, adding that "many of the players who fostered antipathy toward women and, in certain instances, made discriminatory decisions, are still active in the university hierarchy."

The university has appealed the ruling of the federal district court to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in Boston.

The litigation, a web of individual and class actions, dates to early 1977, when Lucy Peng-Fei Chang sued the university over her dismissal in 1972 as an instructor

Continued on Following Page

Half of All Faculty Members Taught in Summer and Earned an Average of \$3,900, Survey Finds

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

Nearly half of all faculty members taught summer school last year, according to the results of a *Chronicle* survey.

They earned an average of \$3,900, which amounted to 13 per cent of their nine-month pay for academic year 1984-85.

Those figures are for faculty members of all ranks and those without academic ranks.

By rank, full professors earned an average of \$4,800 from summer teaching, while associate and assistant professors' summer earnings averaged \$3,700 and \$3,200, respectively.

The disciplines with the most faculty members teaching last summer were business and economics and physical education. In those areas, about 6 in 10 professors offered courses.

Enrollments Hold Steady

Melvin Bernstein, administrative dean for summer programs at the University of Maryland at College Park and president of the North American Association of Summer Sessions, said that informal reports from other deans indicated that summer enrollments had remained stable for the last few years at both private and public institutions.

Student interest in business, computer science, and engineering is still strong, he said, although some institutions have told him that enrollment in master's-of-business-administration programs has fallen.

In general, faculty members at public colleges and universities were more likely to teach summer school than were their colleagues at private institutions.

In engineering, for example, half of those at public comprehensive and one-third of those at private comprehensive in-

stitutions offered a course in the summer session.

Large Variety at Big Institutions

According to Leslie J. Coyne, director of the summer school at Indiana University at Bloomington and executive secretary of the Association of University Summer Sessions, large universities are more likely to offer summer sessions than are private liberal-arts colleges.

"There's a lot of competition for summer-school students. The students are price-sensitive and looking for breadth and depth in the course offerings," he said. "They might be looking for something they couldn't get at their own institution. The more you can offer, the better your chances of getting those students who are undecided about where to enroll."

Large institutions such as his can afford to offer a wide variety of courses covering basic to advanced topics; he said. Income from classes with large enrollments can cover the costs of classes in which few students enroll.

Small institutions may not have enough tuition income from their summer programs to pay for specialized courses, Mr. Coyne said. But by eliminating those courses, the institutions are less attractive to potential students, he continued.

A table outlining faculty members' summer-school earnings appears on Page 25.

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Summer-school salaries are usually determined as a percentage of a faculty member's academic-year pay, and the differences in summer earnings across the disciplines reflect the differences in base salary. Earnings were highest for those in engineering and business and economics, and lowest for those in the fine and applied arts, physical education, and vocational education.

In addition to summer earnings, faculty members surveyed for *The Chronicle* were

Continued on Page 25, Column 1

professor. "The court's conclusion is reinforced by the atmosphere at U.R.I.," he said.

"Regard for the niceties of equal opportunity was lacking," he added. "Administrators involved in making and approving offers (including rank placements) were among the individuals who most frequently departed from the affirmative-action principles."

The judge said the court could not determine exactly what role sex discrimination had played in annual compensation, but that "gender has not been proven to be a substantial classwide determinant." However, he said, discrimination in starting salaries and initial rank "may have created gender-based disparities which were thereafter distended by the routine application of across-the-board percentage increases."

"There is no solid evidence that U.R.I. discriminated in deciding whether or not to hire women faculty members," the judge said. "There were, to be sure, isolated incidents where the university fell short. While there may well have been an aberrant department or two, the practices of a small, retrenched bastion cannot be imputed to the university as a whole."

Approves Review Processes

Although the class actions contended that decisions about promoting female faculty members had been made "in a systematically discriminatory manner," Judge Selya concluded that review processes had functioned properly.

"Promotion criteria were neither fashioned so as to hamper the advancement of females nor applied to women, as a class, in a factitious manner," he concluded.

The women also alleged "gender-based discrimination in U.R.I.'s allocation of tenure," but the court found that "though the atmosphere at U.R.I. was subtly scented with potentially poisonous vapors, there is little to show that such negative attitudes infected the tenure process."

—BEVERLY T. WATKINS

Professors Found Averaging \$3,900 in Summer Pay

Continued from Page 23 asked to report "outside" earnings from professional work, such as consulting, paid research, and publishing, for the period from September 1983 through August 1984. Sixty-four per cent reported such earnings, which averaged \$6,300, or 21 per cent of the average nine-month pay for 1983-84. Those outside earnings exclude summer-school pay.

By discipline, the percentages of all faculty members reporting outside earnings and the average amounts they earned were as follows:

Arts	69%	\$5,500
Business, economics	69%	8,000
Engineering	78%	10,900
Humanities	58%	4,000
Physical education	55%	4,700
Science, mathematics	59%	6,600
Social sciences	69%	6,100
Vocational education	55%	6,200

The survey results are based on a random sample of 1,866 faculty members who offered courses in the fall of 1983 and fall 1984 at institutions of all types except law and medical schools, private two-year colleges, proprietary institutions, and colleges with fewer than 500 students.

It was conducted for *The Chronicle* by John Minter Associates, a research company in Boulder, Colo.

CHRONICLE SURVEY

Faculty Members' Summer-School Earnings, 1984

By discipline group and type of institution†

	Proportion reporting earnings	Average amount of earnings	Average proportion of base salary ‡
Arts, fine and applied			
Public			
Doctoral institutions	54%	\$3,800	12%
Comprehensive institutions*	45%	2,800	11%
2-year institutions	37%	2,100	8%
Private			
Doctoral institutions	42%	3,300	11%
Comprehensive institutions*	21%	2,900	9%
Liberal-arts institutions	33%	2,500	10%
Business and economics			
Public			
Doctoral institutions	61%	\$7,200	19%
Comprehensive institutions*	65%	4,900	15%
2-year institutions	51%	2,800	11%
Private			
Doctoral institutions	42%	3,100	9%
Comprehensive institutions*	48%	2,400	8%
Liberal-arts institutions	40%	3,300	14%
Engineering (a)			
Public			
Doctoral institutions	50%	\$7,800	20%
Comprehensive institutions*	50%	6,800	19%
2-year institutions	61%	2,600	9%
Private			
Doctoral institutions	24%	4,300	10%
Comprehensive institutions*	33%	3,400	11%
Liberal-arts institutions	60%	3,100	11%
Humanities (b)			
Public			
Doctoral institutions	43%	\$4,200	13%
Comprehensive institutions*	58%	3,800	14%
2-year institutions	42%	3,200	11%
Private			
Doctoral institutions	27%	2,500	9%
Comprehensive institutions*	51%	1,800	7%
Liberal-arts institutions	43%	1,600	6%
Physical education			
Public			
Doctoral institutions	45%	\$4,000	14%
Comprehensive institutions*	81%	2,400	9%
2-year institutions	26%	1,600	5%
Private			
Doctoral institutions	25%	2,300	6%
Comprehensive institutions*	86%	4,500	22%
Liberal-arts institutions	20%	3,500	12%
Science and mathematics			
Public			
Doctoral institutions	40%	\$4,600	14%
Comprehensive institutions*	53%	4,200	14%
2-year institutions	58%	3,100	11%
Private			
Doctoral institutions	32%	3,800	13%
Comprehensive institutions*	57%	2,800	11%
Liberal-arts institutions	36%	2,200	9%
Social sciences (c)			
Public			
Doctoral institutions	46%	\$5,000	16%
Comprehensive institutions*	60%	4,000	13%
2-year institutions	46%	3,700	12%
Private			
Doctoral institutions	49%	3,500	11%
Comprehensive institutions*	59%	3,100	11%
Liberal-arts institutions	—	—	—
Vocational education (d)			
Public			
Doctoral institutions	33%	\$2,900	9%
Comprehensive institutions*	37%	3,600	14%
2-year institutions	45%	2,500	10%
Private			
Doctoral institutions	33%	2,400	9%
Comprehensive institutions*	40%	3,600	16%
Liberal-arts institutions	25%	1,200	6%

† Includes full, associate, and assistant professors, instructors, and faculty members without academic rank.

‡ Base salary does not include fringe benefits or the value of contributed services.

* Institutions with more than 1,500 students, a liberal-arts program, and at least one professional program.

(a) Includes computer science.

(b) Includes language, literature, and communications.

(c) Includes education.

(d) Includes home economics, health, and nursing.

— Insufficient data.

By discipline group and rank

	Proportion reporting earnings	Average amount of earnings	Average proportion of base salary ‡
Arts, fine and applied			
Professor	42%	\$3,700	11%
Associate professor	58%	3,000	11%
Assistant professor	27%	2,200	9%
Business and economics			
Professor	50%	\$5,900	15%
Associate professor	61%	4,800	15%
Assistant professor	60%	4,100	14%
Engineering (a)			
Professor	34%	\$7,400	18%
Associate professor	51%	6,100	17%
Assistant professor	69%	5,300	16%
Humanities (b)			
Professor	48%	\$3,500	10%
Associate professor	53%	3,000	11%
Assistant professor	51%	3,200	15%
Physical education			
Professor	60%	\$3,300	9%
Associate professor	58%	4,000	16%
Assistant professor	55%	2,300	10%
Science and mathematics			
Professor	44%	\$4,800	13%
Associate professor	51%	3,800	13%
Assistant professor	45%	2,800	12%
Social sciences (c)			
Professor	52%	\$5,900	15%
Associate professor	50%	3,500	12%
Assistant professor	58%	2,800	13%
Vocational education (d)			
Professor	44%	\$3,100	9%
Associate professor	35%	2,700	10%
Assistant professor	35%	2,900	12%

By type of institution and rank

	Proportion reporting earnings	Average amount of earnings	Average proportion of base salary ‡
Public and private doctoral institutions			
Professor	42%	\$5,800	15%
Associate professor	46%	4,400	14%
Assistant professor	49%	3,700	14%
Public and private comprehensive institutions*			
Professor	54%	\$4,100	12%
Associate professor	60%	3,800	13%
Assistant professor	55%	3,300	14%
Private liberal-arts institutions			
Professor	37%	\$6,700	18%
Associate professor	36%	2,100	9%
Assistant professor	37%	2,200	10%
Public 2-year institutions			
Professor	52%	\$3,500	10%
Associate professor	51%	2,900	10%
Assistant professor	51%	2,500	10%
All institutions			
Professor	48%	\$4,800	13%
Associate professor	52%	3,700	13%
Assistant professor	50%	3,200	13%
All ranks †			
	48%	\$3,900	13%

Note: Survey data are based on responses of 1,866 faculty members who offered courses in the fall of 1983 and 1984. The usable response rate of the survey was 31 per cent. A random sample was drawn from faculty lists that were revised in July 1984. Data are weighted to represent faculty members at colleges and universities of all types except law and medical schools, proprietary institutions, private two-year colleges, and colleges with fewer than 500 students. Technical inquiries about the survey should be addressed to John Minter Associates, P.O. Box 107, Boulder, Colo. 80306.

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

New Books on Higher Education

It may be necessary to add state tax to the cost of books listed below. Discounts may be available to scholars and to people who order in bulk.

Cross-Cultural Orientation: A Guide for Leaders and Educators, edited by Alvino E. Fantini and others (Experiment Press, Experiment in International Living, Kipling Road, Brattleboro, Vt.

05301; 336 pages; \$10, plus \$1 for shipping). A guide to designing an orientation program for American students studying abroad.
Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers, ninth edition, edited by Brigitte T. Dornay (Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit 48226); Volume 1: Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers in the United States and Canada (1,735 pages; \$320 prepaid). Volume 2: Geographic and Personnel Indexes (876 pages; \$265 prepaid).

Involving Adults in the Educational Process (New Directions for Continuing Education, No. 26), edited by Sandra H. Rosenblum (Jossey-Bass Publishers, 433 California Street, San Francisco 94104; 110 pages; \$8.95 prepaid). Suggests ways for teachers to take advantage of the experience and knowledge that adult students bring to their classes.

Legislative Directory of State Education Committee Chairs and Staff (National Conference of State Legislatures, Marketing Department, 1125 17th Street, Suite 1500, Denver 80202; 76 pages; \$10 prepaid).

Patterns in Education: The Unfolding of Nursing (National League for Nursing, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 10019; 178 pages; \$18.95, plus 75 cents for shipping). A collection of papers presented at the N.L.N.'s national conference on nursing education; it was held in Philadelphia in December 1984.

Pioneers and New Frontiers: The Role of Volunteers in Combating Adult Illiteracy, by Diane Kangisser (Business Council for Effective Literacy, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, 35th Floor, New York 10020; 46 pages; \$4.50 prepaid).

Quality in Teacher Education: A Crisis Revisited, by Erica Gosman (Publications Secretary, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer F, Boulder, Colo. 80302; 94 pages; \$10 prepaid).

The Town's College: Middlebury College, 1800-1915, by David Stameshkin (College Store, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. 05753; 348 pages; \$15, plus \$1.75 for shipping).

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CHRONICLE

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 Volume XXX, Number 22

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A coalition of trade and professional associations has urged small businesses to lobby for state laws restricting commercial ventures by universities. Story on Page 13.

The new chairman of the Education Commission of the States, Gov. Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey, has announced a project to encourage the improvement of undergraduate education. Story on Page 3.

A renowned classicist brings his understanding of ancient Greece to bear on studies of an Italian film director and American Indians. Story on Page 5.

A table of projected enrollments at U.S. colleges and universities through 1993 appears on Page 13.

Witnesses last week urged a House subcommittee to continue federal support for Upward Bound and other programs that aid disadvantaged students. Story on Page 15.

The former president of South Dakota State University has sued the board of regents, charging that it violated his constitutional rights. Story on Page 19.

An internal investigation at Memphis State University has failed to turn up evidence to support rumors of gambling and point shaving. Story on Page 23.

University leaders from some 80 countries will gather in Los Angeles in August for the first conference of the International Association of Universities held in the United States. Story on Page 27.

Poland's parliament last week approved controversial amendments to the country's higher-education act. Story on Page 27.

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DEMONSTRATORS CLAIM VICTORY

Militant Animal-Rights Protesters and Aid Cutoff Alarm Researchers

By JOAN C. AMATNIEK

Biomedical researchers are concerned that increasing militancy among animal-rights activists and a recent action by the federal government could cloud the future of scientific experimentation involving animals.

Scientists criticized the recent decision by Margaret M. Heckler, Secretary of Health and Human Services, to suspend support from the National Institutes of

Health for brain-injury research on baboons at the University of Pennsylvania.

Secretary Heckler's announcement followed four days of demonstrations at the N.I.H., during which animal-rights activists occupied an office there.

Secretary's Action Discussed

If the Secretary's decision was based on pressure from the demonstrators, "the whole biomedical community is in trouble," said Peter J. Gerone, director of the Delta Regional Primate Research Center at Tulane University.

The action could be a threat to biomedical research "if the facts do not justify it," said Orville A. Smith, director of the Regional Primate Research Center at the University of Washington.

The protest did not "substantively" affect the Secretary's decision, said a

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Outdated Facilities Hamper Research, Scientists Warn

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Many university research buildings and laboratories are outdated or in serious need of repair, and unless novel ways are found to finance their upgrading, the country's research enterprise will be seriously hampered, a group of science leaders warned last week.

Members of Congress and White House science officials told senior university research administrators attending a meeting at the National Academy of Sciences here that although the federal government could shoulder some of the cost of replacing and renovating facilities—estimated to total between \$5-billion and \$20-billion—its share would probably not increase significantly as long as lawmakers were struggling to reduce the federal deficit.

"It is a problem that needs solving whether or not there are new sources of funding," Roland W. Schmitt, chairman of the National Science Board, the policy-setting arm of the National Science Foundation, told the gathering. "If you try to escape it, there will be a continued downward spiral of research."

The academy's meeting, which drew

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

TULANE CENTER BURNS



KURT MUTCHLER, THE TIMES PICAYUNE
 Tulane's President Eamon M. Kelly and an unidentified firefighter at blaze that caused \$1.3-million in damage to the university's student center.

Poor Said to Pay Half Their Costs of College-Going

Most low-income students found getting Pell grants

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Poor students end up paying at least half of their college costs—even though most of them receive Pell Grants and about half get other forms of federal assistance, according to the American Council on Education.

Most students do not immediately feel the effects of paying their college bills, A.C.E. researchers say in a new report, because payment on their federally guaranteed loans is put off until after they finish college.

That delayed cost should not be overlooked, the researchers say. When it is taken into account, poor students—whom the report defines as those from families earning less than \$15,000 a year—paid about \$2,500 in academic 1983-84 to attend public colleges and \$4,000 to attend private institutions.

Education Still 'Out of Reach'

"Critics of student-aid programs argue that low-income students receive a free ride through college because they contribute nothing to their education," says the report, "How Low-Income Families Pay for College," which is to be released this week.

"The facts are that low-income students and their families are paying a substantial portion of the costs of college attendance and, despite the availability of student aid, a college education remains financially out of reach for many of these families."

Further, the report says, only a small proportion, about 14 per cent, of Pell Grant recipients received the maximum grant of \$1,800 in 1983-84, the last academic year for which figures are available. The average grant was \$1,450 at private colleges and \$1,150 at public colleges.

About 85 percent of students from low-income families received Pell Grants in 1983-84 and 50 per cent got other forms of

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

Chile's Universities Irked by Military Government's Continuing Control

By DOUGLAS TWEEDALE

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Chile's universities have become an important center of attention for both the 12-year-old regime of Gen. Augusto Pinochet and its opponents, as students and faculty members press demands for democratization of higher education.

The country's traditionally self-governing universities have been under military control since 1973, and students and faculty members on most campuses agree that the time has come for a change.

"It's as if the government opened a valve during the political liberalization of 1983-84," says Julian Harvey, the representative here of the influential British

Council. "Now they'd like to screw it shut, but it's too late."

Most of the 20 universities in Chile are run by a "trustee-delegate" appointed by General Pinochet. Although in some cases the trustee is accepted by the faculty, a poll taken this month showed that an overwhelming majority of professors favored a return to the traditional system of deans elected by the faculty.

The reason, according to Patricio Basso, president of the Faculty Association of the University of Chile, is that administration by the government has been "inefficient, undemocratic, and unfair."

Mr. Basso's organization maintains that a major university reform in 1980-1981

failed to improve the situation, since most of the university's top authorities are still named directly or indirectly by General Pinochet.

"This is more like a feudal regime than a university," Mr. Basso says. "Professors have no rights."

José Joaquín Brunner, a sociologist and specialist in higher education, believes that the situation has become dangerous for the government. "Even those academics who support Pinochet politically are alienated by the authoritarian structure of the universities," he says.

Mr. Brunner and others believe that the issue of self-government and academic

Continued on Page 28, Column 1

State Laws Restricting Commercial Ventures by Universities Urged by Trade Associations

Targets include campus travel agencies, laboratory services, and computer rentals

By JEAN EVANGELAU

WASHINGTON

A coalition of 15 national trade and professional associations has urged small businesses to lobby for state laws restricting commercial ventures by universities and other non-profit organizations.

Among the group's targets are colleges and universities that operate travel agencies, sell laboratory testing services, and rent campus computer and audio-visual facilities to the general public.

In a manual published this month, the Business Coalition for Fair Competition describes strategies that businesses can use to encourage state legislatures to prohibit tax-exempt organizations from selling goods and services in direct competition with private companies.

Worries about rising costs and declining federal and state aid have led many non-profit groups to sell services to support their educational, research, and public-service activities.

"The coalition got together because a lot of small businesses are being threatened by non-profits, who can have lower prices because they enjoy a preferential tax status and postal privileges," said Barbara E. O'Hara, a coalition member and the director of government affairs for the American Society of Travel Agents.

Frank S. Swain, director of the Office for Advocacy at the U.S. Small Business Administration, said his organization had received a "significant number" of complaints about sales by educational institutions.

"It's a growing source of controversy, and most people recognize that it's a legitimate issue," he said. "It's going to be a big issue in the states for the foreseeable future."

Mr. Swain said he expected state legislators to be sympathetic to business complaints because they often have closer ties to the business community than to academe.

Ms. O'Hara said the coalition was recommending state actions because

individual lawsuits are expensive and federal efforts are inadequate.

Her association spent \$50,000 in a losing effort to restrict the travel services offered by one state university, she said. "We've taken it to court and gotten nowhere with the issue," she said. "You can't do it piecemeal."

Definition Is Murky

A non-profit organization is required to pay federal tax on income from activities that are substantially unrelated to the purpose on which its tax exemption is based. But because the definition of "substantially unrelated" is murky and the law allows many exemptions, the coalition said businesses could not rely solely on the Internal Revenue Service to police non-profit commercial ventures.

In its new report the coalition points to Arizona as a model for other states to emulate in their efforts to reduce non-profit competition. There, under the provisions of a 1981 law, state institutions cannot sell goods, services, or facilities that are readily available from the private sector. The state's Private Enterprise Review Commission, whose 14 members include legislators and representatives of both private and public interests, oversees the program.

Thomas Saad, associate director for administration at the Arizona State Board of Directors for Community Colleges, said every college must submit to the commission annually a list of items for sale in campus bookstores. Textbooks, instructional materials, and merchandise marked with college symbols are exempt from the law, he said.

"In the area of health-care products, the commission said that the bookstores can sell toothpaste, but not shampoo," he added.

"The law didn't make a real difference to us because a lot of the book-

Southern Oregon College in Tempest over Its Role in Shakespeare Festival

ASHLAND, ORE.

A group of local businesses is seeking a court injunction to prevent Southern Oregon State College from feeding, housing, or transporting out-of-town visitors to this summer's Shakespeare festival here.

In 1983 local businessmen sued the Oregon State Board of Higher Education, alleging that, when Southern Oregon State rented its facilities to out-of-town student groups, to programs for the elderly, and to festival visitors, it was using state-supported facilities to compete with private business.

In June a county judge ruled that the college could use its facilities for instruction, research, and recruitment, but for no other purposes. The ruling exempted Elderhostel and Senior Venture programs, which the judge said the college could sponsor. Both sides in the case claimed victory but acknowledged that the ruling was ambiguous. The state board said the ruling permitted the college to run almost all of its rental programs, while the businessmen said it halted them.

"The request for an injunction is the next logical step. It means that the businesses are seeking clarification of the ruling—and that is certainly needed," said a board spokesman.

—K.J.W.

Veto of Some College Funds Threatened in Michigan Unless Tuition Is Frozen

LANSING, MICH.

Gov. James Blanchard of Michigan has threatened to veto part of the \$970-million appropriation for the state's 15 public four-year colleges and universities unless the institutions agree to freeze tuition this fall.

The state legislature this month approved the \$970-million for the institutions in fiscal 1986—for a total increase of 14.7 per cent from the 1985 appropriation and an average 13-per cent increase in the institutions' operating budgets.

Thus far only four of the institutions have agreed to hold the line on tuition.

The others are considering in-

creases of from 3.1 to 5.4 per cent, said Robert Naftaly, director of the Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

"Right now, if we have these levels of tuition increase, I'm going to recommend that the governor veto allocations to universities," Mr. Naftaly said.

University officials say Mr. Blanchard originally said he would support increases in higher-education appropriations so long as tuition increases did not exceed the rate of inflation.

The governor has until August 2 to decide whether to veto the allocations.

—SUSAN GOLDBERG

stores are run by concessionaires. It's just cumbersome to deal with and to have to worry about. The universities are more affected, though."

The state's colleges and universities opposed the measure. "But of course it had tremendous support from the private sector, and they kind of bowled us over," Mr. Saad said.

Activity in Many States

In Illinois, similar legislation was enacted last year to prohibit public colleges and universities from selling merchandise not commonly sold on campuses.

Among the states where businesses are working actively to restrict non-profit commercial ventures are California, Delaware, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington, the coalition reported.

Legislative committees in Michigan, New York, South Dakota, and Wisconsin are investigating the extent of non-profit competition, according to the report.

The coalition's publication, *Unfair Competition in the States: How To Combat Competition From Nonprofit Business Ventures*, includes infor-

mation about how to form a state coalition, tips on lobbying strategies, answers to commonly voiced objections about business lobbying on the issue, and a sample questionnaire that businesses can use to obtain examples of competition by non-profit groups.

The book also describes efforts in each state to address the concern, as well as a sample "Private Enterprise Act" that is designed to eliminate non-profit competition.

Among the members of the two-year-old coalition are the American Council of Independent Laboratories, the American Society of Travel Agents, the American Veterinary Medical Association, the International Racquet Sports Association, and the Professional Services Council.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Federation of Independent Business, though not coalition members, also participate in the organization's activities.

The manual is available for \$5 from the Business Coalition for Fair Competition, 1725 K Street, N.W., Suite 301, Washington 20006.

FACT-FILE

College and University Enrollments, 1970-1993

	1970	1975	1980	1984*	1985*	1986*	1987*	1988*	1989*	1990*	1991*	1992*	1993*
Total enrollment	8,581,000	11,185,000	12,097,000	12,345,000	12,247,000	12,162,000	12,136,000	12,141,000	12,161,000	12,093,000	11,989,000	11,810,000	11,576,000
One-year change	+7.2%	+8.4%	+4.6%	-1.0%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.2%	0.0%	+0.2%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-1.5%	-1.1%
Public institutions	6,428,000	8,835,000	9,457,000	9,645,000	9,591,000	9,533,000	9,518,000	9,528,000	9,548,000	9,498,000	9,419,000	9,284,000	9,185,000
Per cent of total	75%	79%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%
Private institutions	2,153,000	2,350,000	2,640,000	2,700,000	2,656,000	2,629,000	2,618,000	2,613,000	2,612,000	2,595,000	2,570,000	2,526,000	2,491,000
Per cent of total	25%	21%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
4-year institutions	6,358,000	7,215,000	7,571,000	7,600,000	7,437,000	7,358,000	7,317,000	7,303,000	7,306,000	7,264,000	7,195,000	7,071,000	6,968,000
Per cent of total	74%	65%	63%	62%	61%	61%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
2-year institutions	2,223,000	3,970,000	4,526,000	4,745,000	4,810,000	4,804,000	4,819,000	4,838,000	4,855,000	4,829,000	4,794,000	4,739,000	4,708,000
Per cent of total	26%	35%	37%	38%	39%	39%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%
Undergraduate	7,376,000	9,679,000	10,475,000	10,715,000	10,551,000	10,447,000	10,410,000	10,417,000	10,439,000	10,371,000	10,266,000	10,096,000	9,968,000
Per cent of total	86%	87%	87%	87%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	85%
Graduate	1,031,000	1,263,000	1,343,000	1,345,000	1,396,000	1,413,000	1,424,000	1,424,000	1,425,000	1,427,000	1,430,000	1,422,000	1,418,000
Per cent of total	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
First professional	175,000	245,000	278,000	285,000	298,000	302,000	302,000	300,000	297,000	295,000	293,000	292,000	290,000
Per cent of total	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Male	5,044,000	6,149,000	5,874,000	6,020,000	5,996,000	5,944,000	5,918,000	5,909,000	5,908,000	5,867,000	5,805,000	5,715,000	5,641,000
Per cent of total	59%	55%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	48%	48%	48%
Female	3,537,000	5,036,000	6,223,000	6,325,000	6,251,000	6,218,000	6,218,000	6,232,000	6,253,000	6,226,000	6,184,000	6,095,000	6,035,000
Per cent of total	41%	45%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	52%	52%	52%
Full-time students	5,815,000	6,841,000	7,098,000	7,045,000	6,790,000	6,645,000	6,566,000	6,541,000	6,524,000	6,430,000	6,303,000	6,152,000	6,037,000
Per cent of total	68%	61%	59%	57%	55%	55%	54%	54%	54%	53%	53%	52%	52%
Part-time students	2,766,000	4,344,000	4,999,000	5,300,000	5,457,000	5,517,000	5,570,000	5,600,000	5,637,000	5,663,000	5,686,000	5,658,000	5,539,000
Per cent of total	32%	39%	41%	43%	45%	45%	46%	46%	46%	47%	47%	48%	48%
Under age 25 (estimated)	6,194,000	7,061,000	7,560,000	7,225,000	6,952,000	6,734,000	6,603,000	6,533,000	6,476,000	6,351,000	6,214,000	6,065,000	5,955,000
Per cent of total	72%	63%	62%	59%	57%	55%	54%	54%	53%	53%	52%	51%	51%
Age 25 and over (estimated)	2,386,000	4,123,000	4,537,000	5,120,000	5,295,000	5,428,000	5,533,000	5,608,000	5,684,000	5,742,000	5,775,000	5,745,000	5,720,000
Per cent of total	28%	37%	38%	41%	43%	45%	46%	46%	47%	47%	48%	49%	49%

* Projected enrollments.

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS